THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

DRAWING

On Wednesday the 25th of April next.

Virginia State Lottery,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

SIXTH CLASS,
To be drawn at Norfolk,
On Wednesday the 25th of April next.
J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE
MANAGERS.

SIXTY NUMBER—COMBINATION LOTTERY—NINE DRAWN BALLOTS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,564	1,564
5		1,000	5,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	4,000
45		100	4,500
102		50	5,100
102		20	2,040
1632		8	13,056
11475		4	45,900

Making a grand Total of $102,660

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $4 | Quarters $1
Halves 2

☞ Orders from the country, (free of postage) will meet with prompt attention if addressed to

Wm. D. Gordan.
Elizabeth-City, March 17.

RECEIVED

By schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, from Porto Rico.

13 Hhds 16 bls } Prime retailing Sugar.

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.
Elizabeth-City, March 10.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Offers for sale, the cargo of schr. Cordelia, Capt. Etheredge, from St. Martins, consisting of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT.

Elizabeth City, Feb. 17.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A GENTLE HORSE, calculated either for the Gig or Saddle. Enquire at this Office.

march 24, 1827. *Ts*

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber expecting to remove from this State in a few weeks, requests all persons having claims against him by Notes, Bonds or Accounts, to present them by the first of next month for settlement. Also, those indebted to him, are hereby notified to make payment agreeable to contract.

BENJAMIN PRITCHARD.
Pasquotank County, March 17. *Bt*

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.
Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses,
Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate,
Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,
And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS.

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

JUST RECEIVED.

Apple Brandy,
W. India and N. E. Rum,
Rye Whiskey,
Superfine Flour,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Mess and prime Pork,
Gunpowder Tea,
Powder and Shot,
Soap, Candles and Raisins,
Pepper and Salt-petre,
Large and small twist Tobacco,
Coffee and Cheese,
Putty and Glass,
Lamp Oil, very superior.

Richard Wyatt.
Elizabeth-City, March 24. *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,
1400 Bushels coarse Salt.
and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,
30 Hogsheads of prime retailing Molasses,
Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,
800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Whiskey,
6 do. Rum,
Bags of Coffee,
Barrels of Sugar,
Hogsheads of Molasses,
5 boxes Shoes, (assorted,)
Cognac Brandy,
Half barrels of Sounds,
For sale by
A. Fobes, jun.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada
19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.
Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Summons, from Providence, R. I.
25 bbls N. E. Rum,
500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions,

ALSO, AFLOAT,
1500 bushels Cadiz Salt,
Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.
For Sale by
A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Jan. 20.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

Letters on various branches of American Husbandry, being part of the unpublished agricultural correspondence of G. W. Jeffrys, of North Carolina—communicated for publication in the American Farmer by request of the Editor.

On Fruit Trees.

Sir, *Burlington, June 12, 1817.*

I have been favored with a letter from you of the 29th May, requesting some information on the cultivation of apple orchards and other kinds of fruit trees.—It has ever been an object particularly interesting to me, as a source of rational and pleasing occupation--and I have been gratified by the improvements which have been progressing rapidly in our country since I first turned my attention to the subject. I proceed to answer your queries as they respectively occur, but in a very summary and condensed manner; and for more full information I would refer you to a work now publishing by Messrs. Matthew Carey & Son, of Philadelphia, wherein I have treated at large the subject of fruit, orchards and cider, and have described and delineated by engravings of the full size and natural formation about 200 kinds of fruits cultivated in this state.

1. The soil best adapted for an orchard is a loam or loamy clay; but any soil which will produce good wheat and red clover, will answer, a wet subsoil or quicksand excepted.

2. Nurseries are best situated when on soils of the foregoing description. The apple seeds from the pumace of the latest ciders are scattered on ground previously well cultivated and cleaned from the seeds of weeds; then covered and neatly raked. They remain during the winter in this state. The next season they are thinned and weeded. The following fall or spring, they are planted in rows four feet apart, one foot distant; well ploughed and harrowed to promote their growth. They are innoculated the next autumn, or engrafted the next spring if the growth be vigorous; if not, they must remain a year longer. The buds are inserted about two inches from the ground, and the grafts may be inserted just under the surface, which is removed by a hoe for this purpose, and then returned so as to cover the fissure and lower ends of the scions, which require no bandage or composition when carefully treated in this mode. In every stage of a nursery, and also of an orchard, the trees grow in proportion to the frequency and perfection of their cultivation. In two or three years from engrafting, if well managed, and when planted in good ground, they will be large enough to plant out. Their stems should be from one to two inches in diameter, a foot from the ground. Scions should be cut in February, from the last year's growth of healthy bearing trees, and kept till wanted on a cellar floor, or the lower ends buried in cold situations to retard the flow of sap. Trees of more than two inches diameter, are best engrafted in the limbs; whether engrafted in the nursery or orchard, must depend on convenience alone, provided they are high enough to be protected from cattle.

3. Trees *should never be planted deep.* One or two inches lower than their growth in the nursery is best. My rule is to dig two spits deep, a hole large enough to hold the spade horizontally laid down. The best earth should be laid round the roots. Rich earth, or ameliorated ditch bank, is better than dung, which attracts ground mice, and is liable to be affected by the dry weather of our summers. I prefer surface manuring to any other mode of applying dung—ploughing it in—from fifty to thirty feet is the distance I adopt, according to the soil and natural size of the trees when full grown. At thirty feet, forty-eight trees will stand on an acre; 35 trees at 35 feet; 27 at 40 feet, and only 18 at 50 feet. I have 144 acres planted with 4000 apple trees, with these several distances, from 7 to 23 years old. Probably 40 feet is a good medium distance.

4. Mud from meadows on sandy soils; marl on all soils, and barn yard manure on all soils; ashes I use to a great extent. In general, the better the farming and the richer the ground, the more will trees grow. Fallow crops of all kinds, viz: Indian corn, potatoes, pumpkins, &c. are preferable to culmiferous grains. Buckwheat is a good crop; grass only is injurious in proportion as it prevents cultivation, and hinders the beneficent effects of *light heat* and *moisture* to the roots, which grow best when extended as much as possible in a horizontal direction.

5. Our climates does not require such close pruning as the cold and moist one of England. I, however, trim closer than my neighbors. Branches should never cross each other; they should extend as equally as possible from the centre, in increasing distances, to admit light, heat and air to every part. The lower limbs should be so high as to permit the horses and ploughman to pass under them. This opens the ground and its products to the rays of the sun.—Trees should be carefully kept free from suckers from both the roots and branches.

6. Moss is best destroyed by scraping in damp weather; whitewash is highly useful; but the best preventive is good cultivation and rich ground. Caterpillars are easily destroyed in the morning and evening, when in their youthful stages, and in wet weather; at all which times they remain in their nests. I know little of the canker. I have, in the few instances in which I have observed it, found the best cure was to dig up the tree and replace it with another.

7. In light soils, fall planting is equally good with that of spring? It is a season also of leisure. I have used both modes, as suited my convenience and the cultivation of my grounds, with little difference in the success of the operation. A crop of Indian corn, or any other fallow crop, is a good preparation—the previous loosening the soil by cultivation facilitates the operation of planting. In light grounds, I generally throw the second spit some distance from the tree, supplying its place by the superior surface earth. Most frequently I plant in the fall; immediately after, and through the whole of the winter, I cast rich ditch bank earth or meadow mud, several loads around each tree, spreading it when ameliorated by the frost 5, 6 or 7 feet from the tree, according to its richness and quantity. On one farm I have used 5000 loads of mud around 1300 trees, on 40 acres of ground on *a light sandy loam* The growth of the trees and the size of the fruit is thereby much promoted. I have particularly attended to this mode in the cultivation of the Virginia, or Hewes' crab, of which I have about 1300 trees on 50 acres. The small size of this apple is much improved, and its disposition to hang on the tree is increased by manure and cultivation. I have forwarded a catalogue of the fruits raised in this neighborhood.—That of 1810, was the collection owned by me, and cultivated by Mr. Daniel Smith. I found it a losing concern from the great extent of the establishment, and from the war.

I hope to make up a very heavy loss by my orchards, which are in the highest state of vigour and perfection, on the banks of the Delaware. I have about 150 varieties of the apple, selected according to their quality—two thirds for cider, and one third for the table, for the Philadelphia market. I have obtained almost every valuable kind that I know of, foreign or native. The apples of our own country are unquestionably superior to those of Europe, from whence I have imported, and am now cultivating, most of the apples of high reputation.

Peach stones from *natural fruit*, usually produce the same kinds. Those cultivated for the Philadelphia and New-York markets, are raised by innoculation from the finer European kinds, of which many exquisitely flavored varieties have been imported. These will produce fruit of a quality much improved, compared with the common peaches of our country, although of different kinds from the original planted fruit. Cherry stones from the natural black mazard and from the morello, will produce the same kinds; but as all the numerous varieties of the heart, duke and other imported kinds, are raised by innoculation or engrafting on the first mentioned two kinds, their stones will produce cherries resembling the parent stock. The same remark applies to all stone fruits. Of the apple and pear, the seeds can never be relied on to produce any specific kind, whether natural or engrafted. We always resort to innoculation or engrafting, when we are desirous of possessing any particular kinds.

I am, sir, respectfully, and with my best wishes for your success in your laudable plan of improvement,

Your obed't serv't,
WILLIAM COXE.

Mr. G. W. Jeffrys.

Bones used as Manure.

The Chevalier Maselet has addressed a letter to M. Matheu de Dombasle on this subject. In a late tour in Scotland, he found them equally effective on sandy and clayey soils, and that their benefit was felt for 30 years. On humid and calcareous soils, they are of little use; but on grass lands they are very beneficial.

Three steam mills and a horse mill have lately been erected in the neighborhood of Lincoln, Eng. for grinding bones for agricultural purposes. The ground bones are used at the rate of from 10 to 20 bushels the acre, the most on poor soils.

The Royal Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, have offered a prize of 1000 crowns for the best essay of applying bones as a manure.

Benefits of loose Stables.

I have known horses, in trifling lamenesses receive much benefit from being turned into a loose stable; and all valuable horses should be kept in loose stables. I am certain, if you crack the oats for horses, in a machine made for that purpose, that 8 *feeds will do a horse nearly as much good as four.*

A horse has a very sweet tooth,—when he is unwell and won't drink, *mix molasses or coarse brown sugar in the water:* he will then drink freely.

The best stopping I know to make horses' feet grow, or to supple hard feet, which are subject to crack, is linseed boiled, and, moderately cool, applied to the feet.

I have been informed by an agriculturist who has written on agriculture, and the feeding of cattle, that the following cheap food will do for all horses, which work in the stages, and draft horses; not for mail-coach horses, nor post-chaise horses; they must be full fed with oats. Half a peck of split beans per day; oats in the straw, one third; two thirds barley or wheat straw; the oats in the straw, and the straw to be cut, in a cutting machine, as short as possible, above a quarter of an inch long—Particularly no hay whatever with this is necessary.

[*Southern Paper.*

Horses and Oxen.

M. Dupetite, in a late agricultural work, examines the advantages of cultivating land by the labor of horses, and by that of oxen. He concludes that the food of horses, costs twice as much as that of Oxen, to perform the same work; that horses have 261 kinds of diseases, and oxen 47; and that the manure produced by a horse will enrich only half as much land as that furnished by an ox.

The distance on a straight line between Washington City and New-Orleans is 964 miles.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Friday last, a bill was reported making an appropriation of two thousand dollars in aid of the American Colonization Society.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Convention between the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed at London, on the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1826, which Convention is word for word, as follows:

Difficulties having arisen in the execution of the Convention concluded at St. Petersburgh, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, between the U. States of America and Great Britain, for the purpose of carrying into effect the decision of his Imperial Majesty, upon the differences, which had arisen between the said U. States and Great Britain, on the construction and meaning of the First Article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, the said U. States and his Britannic Majesty, being equally desirous to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree respecting the same, that is to say:

The President of the U. States of America, has appointed *Albert Gallatin*, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty:

And his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable *William Huskisson*, a member of his said Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council, for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Treasurer of his said Majesty's Navy, and *Henry Unwin Addington*, Esquire, late his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the U. States of America.

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland agrees to pay, and the U. States of America agree to receive, for the use of the persons entitled to indemnification and compensation by virtue of the said decision and Convention, the sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, current money of the U. States, in lieu of, and in full and complete satisfaction for, all sums claimed or claimable from Great Britain by any person or person whatsoever, under the said decision and Convention.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the said Convention being this fulfilled, that Convention is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, save and except the second article of the same, which has already been carried into execution by the Commissioners appointed under the said Convention, and save and except so much of the Third Article of the same, as relates to the difinitive list of claims, and has already likewise been carried into execution by the said Commissioners.

ARTICLE III.

The said sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, shall be paid at Washington to such person or persons as shall be duly authorised, on the part of the U States, to receive the same, in two equal payments, as follows:

The payment of the first half to be made twenty days after official notification shall have been made, by the Government of the U. States, to his Britannic Majesty's Minister in the U. States, of the ratification of the present Convention by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

And the payment of the second half to be made on the first day of August, 1827.

ARTICLE IV.

The above sums being taken as a full and final liquidation of all claims whatsoever arising under the said decision and Convention, both the final adjustment of those claims, and the distribution of the same so paid by Great Britain to the U. States, shall be made in such manner as the U. States alone shall determine; and the Government of Great Britain shall have no further concern or liability therein.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed, that, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, the joint Commission appointed under the said Convention of St. Petersburgh, of the 12th of July, 1822, shall be dissolved; and upon the dissolution thereof, all the documents and papers in possession of the said Commission, relating to claims under that Convention, shall be delivered over to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized on the part of the U. States, to receive the same. And the British Commissioner shall make over to such person or persons so authorized, all the documents and papers, (or authenticated copies of the same, where the originals cannot conveniently be made over,) relating to claims under the said Convention, which he may have received from his Government for the use of the said Commission, conformably to the stipulations contained in the Third Article of the said Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London, in six months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries aforesaid, by virtue of their respective full powers, have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826.

[L. S.] *Albert Gallatin,*
[L. S.] *William Huskisson,*
[L. S.] *Henry Unwin Addington.*

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified, on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the sixth day of February last, by *Albert Gallatin*, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States of America, and *Henry Unwin Addington*, Esq. late his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the U. States, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the U. States, have caused the said Convention to be made public; to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1827, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty first.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Society of Friends.

Extracts from a Circular addressed "To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland:"

"We entreat friends frequently to inspect into the state of their affairs, and not to delay the performance of this duty, either from an apprehension that things are going on well, or from a fear to know how their accounts really stand. It is a practice that can be injurious to no one; but it has very frequently been seen that had it been timely and regularly resorted to, it would in all probability, have prevented grievous suffering. Those who hold the property of others, and this may be said to be the case more or less with most who are engaged in trade, are not warranted on the principles of justice, neglecting to inform themselves, from time to time, of the real situation of their affairs. If men conceal from their nearest connexions in life, a knowledge of the actual state of their property, they deprive themselves of salutary counsel, and of a kind participation in trouble—family expenses may be incurred, and subsequent distress may ensue, which might have been avoided; and we particularly advise young persons to be cautious not to enter too hastily into business, and from the time of their being thus engaged, to be very careful to make themselves well acquainted with their annual income and expenditure. This would be greatly facilitated by their early adopting, and regularly pursuing a clear and methodical system of keeping their accounts, in regard both to trade and domestic expenses.

"We know that the experience and sufferings of the past year in this nation, have furnished many useful lessons to those who have escaped the troubles of which others have partaken, and we desire that these lessons may not be without their practical good effect. They should teach us not to trust in uncertain riches; and they should be a warning to parents to be careful how they enlarge their domestic establishment, and not to hold out to their children expectations of ease and abundance, not to train them up in habits of delicacy and indulgence. Oh! that both parents and their offspring might fix their hopes of happiness on that which is substantial and eternal, and endeavor to be good stewards of the temporal blessings bestowed upon them! Such we believe to be the concerns of many of our dear friends.

"Among the evils of later times has been the practice of individuals trading beyond their capital, and that of carrying on their business by means of a fictitious credit—practices very dangerous in their effects, and utterly inconsistent with that Christian moderation and contentment, which the precepts of the Gospel, enjoin, and in which our true happiness consists.

"It becomes those who are attached to the cause of truth, who love our principles, and are desirous of promoting the best interests of our society, to remember that they are not exempt from danger. Dear friends of this description, especially you who are young, accept a word of caution offered to you in Christian love. If you attend not to the witness of God in your own hearts, and seek not to be delivered from the spirit of this world, you may, contrary to any apprehensions that you may entertain, be introduced into future trouble. You may obstruct your own usefulness in the church, mark the designs of infinite wisdom concerning you, and when it is too late, have bitterly to regret the want of timely withstanding the first temptations of the enemy.

"And we would tenderly invite those who may have acquired a competency of outward substance, to watch the proper period at which they may withdraw from the care of business; and when disengaged from the regular concerns of trade, to beware how they employ their property in investments, which may involve them anew in care and anxiety. We affectionately desire, that neither these nor other cares may disqualify them from acting the part of faithful stewards in the employment of their time, their talents, and their substance; or from being concerned above all things, through watchfulness unto prayer, to have their lamps trimmed, and oil in their vessels, that, when the solemn close of life shall come, they may through redeeming love and mercy, be prepared to enter into the joy of their Lord."

INSOLVENT LAWS.

A final disposition, we learn, was made yesterday, in the Supreme Court, of the various questions arising under state Insolvent Laws, which have been so repeatedly argued, and so long under advisement. The result is, that where the contract is made subsequent to the law, and is made between citizens of the State where law exists, a discharge under such law is a valid defence; so also, if made with the citizen of another State, if such citizen shall choose to sue, and the cause proceed to judgment in the Courts of the State where the law exists. But if the contract be made between a citizen of the State where the law exists and the citizen of another State, the party claiming under the contract may sue in his constitutional forum, the Courts of the U. States, and a discharge under a State Insolvent Law will not bar the action.—As to contracts made before the passage of such laws, our readers are aware that they are not held subject to the operation of those laws, even between citizens of the same State.

[*Nat. Int. of March* 13.

We understand that the British Government has made an alteration in the arrangement of the sailing of its packets, between the United States and Great Britain, by which the place of their arrival and departure, in the U. States, will be the port of Annapolis in the State of Maryland; and that this arrangement is to take effect immediately.—[*Ibid.*

Female Ingenuity.—We were, a few days since, shown a "*garment without a seam.*" It was a cotton *shirt*, woven complete in all its parts, with a well formed double collar, regular gathering about the neck and wristbands, with an appearance of gussetts under the arms, straps on the shoulders, &c. and, in fine, as complete, in all its parts, as the best made shirts—*with not a single seam in it!* The only parts about it that are not woven, are the buttons, which are made of linen thread, *but are woven to the garment.* This specimen of laudable ingenuity and industry, is the production of Miss *Elitha Sherrill*, who resides on the Lincoln side of the Catawba, above Beatie's Ford in North Carolina. It is the second or third she has woven; and we understand she has it in view to attempt the weaving of some other garments.

[*Western Carolinian.*

COMMERCIALLY INTERESTING

We have been favored by a commercial friend with the following interesting commercial information, communicated in a letter from his correspondent in St. Jago de Cuba, dated the 20th ult.

"We embrace this opportunity to inform you, that our port has the privilege of *entrepot* for Flour, Corn meal, Bread generally, and all kinds of Lumber and Naval Stores, with the moderate duty of 4 per cent. on a valuation—on Flour it will be 50 cents per bbl. Our local situation gives us every advantage in furnishing Jamaica with supplies. The stock of Flour here is very low; perhaps 500 bbls. There is no corn, nor meal, so that the price must augment considerably; and we should not be surprised to see Flour at $20 per bbl. Our crops of Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses are just coming in, and will be so abundant as to enable us to give quick despatch to vessels.

"*Prices.*—Flour $15 1-2 a 16, sales and improving; Rice 5 1-4 a 5 1-2; Molasses $18 a 19 per hhd; Sugars Musco. $3 per 100 lbs.; Brown 4; White 6."

The Editors of the Baltimore American, have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter to a Commercial House in that city dated

"PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 28.

"Government have just now adopted the wise measure of abolishing the export duties on all produce, (leaving only the territorial duties,) which on Coffee for instance, makes a difference of two dollars per 100 pounds, and on all other articles in proportion. This will facilitate our trade very considerably, and it is not probable that Coffee will rise much, for there is a good deal to come in, and money is far from being abundant. No material alteration has occurred in the market. Flour is rather dull, owing to two arrivals from New-York, and the anticipated arrivals from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. Twelve dollars and 50 cents is the price now, in lots of 50 bbls. Soap $3, 25. Coffee $7, 50."

The law alluded to in the foregoing letter is in the following words:

ARTICLE I. From the moment of the promulgation of the present law, the products of industry and of the soil of Hayti shall no longer be subject to the duties of exportation, in their shipment from the territory of the Republic.

ARTICLE II. All provisions of former laws which are at variance with the preceding article, are hereby annulled.

United States and Great Britain.

The relations between this country and Great Britain are evidently becoming more interesting. The issue of the negociations on the subject of the West India Trade, is such as justly to excite the inquiry of an inquisitive people, and unless it is clearly proved to them that the course pursued has been such as to further their interests, a heavy responsibility, will devolve upon those to whom they have confided the guardian ship of them. There is yet another point of dispute existing, upon which considerable feeling appears to exist in Great Britain at least judging from what are called authorised publications. It is that of our eastern boundary, which yet remains undetermined, under the Treaty of Ghent. The decision of this question was referred to the Emperor of Russia, but it was found impossible to reconcile the conflicting claims the two governments, and the states of Massachusetts and Maine remain in possession of a portion of the province of New Brunswick, claimed by them, but which it is insisted by the other party has rightfully been heretofore in possession of the British authorities. A pamphlet has appeared in London, and parts of it re-published in some of the English papers which seems to have been written by a person who possesses a considerable insight into the affairs of the British Government—and, indeed, is said to have been published by authority. If so written, the statements and opinions put forth in it acquires importance. In this view, the feeling expressed in the following extract must convey an impression highly unfavorable to the continuance of the harmony which has for several years existed between the two governments. Entertaining opinions such as are here expressed, Great Britain has never yet wanted a pretext for agression—and though this result may be slow it is no less sure. If not, however, authorised by the British Government, and there is no proof that it is, it amounts to no more than individual opinion, which may or may not be supported by that of the public:—[*Savannah Georgian.*

"It would really appear, says this writer to be faintly perceived, or seldom considered among us, how formidable a rival we must one day have to contend with in the U. States; how rapidly that day is approaching; and how momentous must be the issue. At so great a distance, and comparatively of minor interest, little is here observed of the intriguing, ambition, and imperiods character of a People and Government, who consider every thing they can claim and reach as already their own, and every thing they cannot, as an injury to be borne only till they have acquired further strength.—With reciprocity for ever in their mouths they can induce us to relax our system of navigation, and yield them commercial advantages, which they can refuse in return, and seem to think conduct, which in private life would be thought inconsistent with good faith, to the proof of policy on their part, or of weakness upon ours. Yet, to whatever substilty they may descend on some occasions, the boldness of their measures on others bear, no proportion to the imbecility of their present power, but seems to assume all the importance of their future expectations; and as if the vast countries of the West were now too little for an increase, or were already but means of acquiring more, we see them grasping with one hand the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and reaching with the other to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; fortify in the mouth of the Columbia, of that side of the globe, intriguing and threatening for a port in the Mediterranean, upon this, at one time forbidding any nation to colonize the coast of the Pacific, and dictating, at another, to the new Republics of the South, not to touch the Havana, and now, at last, publicly proclaiming by the Message of their President that their submission to belligerent rights can only be remembered with the resolution of never enduring it again. (What is this but to say, that if any nation will go to war with Great Britain they will be ready to join them?) Their attempt to seize, their unwillingness to relinquish, their very demand of the territory in question, is a striking indication of their present aims, and future measures. For why do they thus covet the possession of so angular and insulated a tract, as if they had not already more vacant land than they can people for centuries? Why, but for the injury and insult it must inflict upon Great Britain? For surely the injury to the security of the Empire will not be greater than the insult upon its policy if they have any argument by which we can be persuaded that the north west angle of Nova Scotia, which France once had at the source of Kennebec, England at the Penobscot, and the Americans themselves in 83, when greed was on the South of the St. John's, is in point of fact, at the mouth of St. Lawrence. The secret is, that the United States have long found the British American Provinces to lie heavily on their flank and rear, and overhang and command their coast. To throw off a mutual a curb, and still more, by the acquisition of their possessions, to rid themselves of the superiority, or even of the presence, of the British fleets in those waters; to get at their mines, to monopolize the fish and timber of America, force themselves into the West Indies and force G. Britain out; those have been their constant objects, since the first struggle for independence to the present hour. Their efforts have as yet been unavailing; nor have they for the future, by arms at least, any prospect of better success. In a few years, the Colonies will not contain less than two millions of inhabitants, who in such a country as America, are not to be conquered; and in the mean time, experience has shewn, that with the protection of G. Britain, they may be defended, except indeed their natural barriers are conceded by negotiation and their connection and communication with each other separated and lost."

The Mint.—From the statement of the Treasurer of the Mint, it appears that the coinage affected within the last year amounts to $2,110,679, exceeding $250,000 the coinage of any previous year, since the establishment of the Mint. Of the gold bullion deposited, the portion from the State of North Carolina was nearly $20,000, exceeding by $9000 the deposite of 1825, and by $ of any previous year.

Gold has been discovered in [illegible] county, Virginia, near North Fork [illegible]. Very little of the precious metal has been dug up; but appearances are said to warrant the belief, that the mine will prove very rich.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, March 31, 1827.

Fire Company, Attention!

The day after to-morrow being the first Monday in April, you will recollect to meet at the Engine House at 4 o'clock P. M. on that day, to attend a washing of the Engine.

Appointment of Collector—By the Norfolk Herald of yesterday morning, we learn that "ASA ROGERSON, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the Customs for the District of Camden, in the place of Enoch Sawyer, Esq. deceased."

Georgia and the United States.—The unhappy controversy which has for some time existed between the Executive of the State of Georgia and the General Government, and which lately threatened a civil war to our country, we are glad to perceive is about to be amicably settled. By a letter from the Secretary of War to Col Crowell, the Indian Agent in Georgia, it appears that an application is to be made by the General Government to the Indians, to purchase of them the strip of land they yet hold in the State of Georgia, under what is called the New Treaty. And it is thought the application will prove successful.

The Small Pox Again!—The crew of the schooner Collector, consisting of the captain and three men, sick of the small pox were brought here on Wednesday last from Body's Island, (where the vessel went ashore on her passage from the West Indies to this place,) and have been placed in the pest house about two miles from town. Neither them or the vessel in which they came, have been to our wharves.

The Convention for the indemnity of our citizens for the loss of their slaves and other property, as ratified by Great Britain, will be found on the opposite page of our paper to-day.

New Paper.—Mr. Robert Geddes has issued proposals for publishing in Portsmouth, Virginia, a tri-weekly newspaper to be styled the Portsmouth Palladium, and Commercial Advertiser.

Gov. Burton, has left Raleigh, for Fayetteville, to examine the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal. It is suggested that he will be detained a day or two by the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

The Raleigh Star says Mr. Stanly's health has so much improved, that he left Raleigh on the 21st inst. for Newbern, his place of residence.

The brig Tontine, burthen 2300 barrels, is about to sail from Philadelphia with a cargo of provisions for the relief of the old men, the women and the children, of the heroic Greeks, suffering under a destitution of the necessaries of life, through the ravages and desolation of a ferocious enemy. It is expected that another vessel will be despatched from Philadelphia about the first of May, laden with a similar cargo.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. John H. Bryan, to Gen. Iredell, of Edenton, (N. C.) dated Washington, March 1st.

I received a memorial from several respectable gentlemen of Edenton, praying for a Light Boat, at Ninefoot Shoal in Pamlico Sound. I saw Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, of the Senate Chamber, of the Committee of Commerce, and explained and urged the subject upon him. I understand from him this morning, that the Committee have recommended the location of a boat there. I suggested to him, that if an appropriation were made for a new boat, at the S. W. point of the Royal Shoal in Pamplico, the boat now there, which is an excellent one, for which $9000 was last year appropriated, but rather small for the present situation, (72 tons) might be removed to the Ninefoot Shoal, which, as I have understood, would be a very good arrangement. I drew a section in the Bill for that purpose, which the committee adopted; and I hope it will be sanctioned by Congress.

P. S. I am glad to inform you that the arrangement about the Light Boats has been made. An appropriation has been made for a new one at the S. W. Straddle—the boat there is to be removed to the Ninefoot Shoal. The bill has just passed our House from the Senate. Will you be so good as to inform the petitioners.—[*Gazette.*

From the Louisiana Messenger.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—Those who declaim so loudly and bitterly against the administration of the general government, might find a useful example in the following very just and moderate tribute to the President and his Cabinet. It forms a striking contrast to the rude and coarse invective heaped upon the President. It is from Gov. Johnson's Message, to the Legislature of this State.

"The attachment of the people to the Union, in the wisdom and integrity of the men in whom they confide in the counterpoise of reciprocal authorities and dependencies, we have security against all, under encroachments of any portion of the community upon the rights of another. *And whilst the general government is labouring to preserve honourable peace with foreign nations, and by wise measures of administration, to promote prosperity at home*, it is incumbent on us to use every effort to render our local institutions as perfect as possible."

Three days later from Europe.

By the ship Hamilton, Capt. Bunker, arrived at New-York on Sunday last, from Liverpool, the editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 10th and Liverpool to the 12th Feb. inclusive. Such extracts as we have deemed of interest, are given below.

Parliament re-assembled on the 8th of February. In the House of Lords the Earl of Liverpool stated his intention of introducing the subject of the Corn laws to the House on the 19th, in order to submit the views of Ministers on that important question. He stated that they would not be called on to come to any immediate decision with regard to the proposition he should then submit, which would be introduced on that occasion merely with a view to its consideration and future discussion.

It is said that Miss Foote has cleared 10,000*l* since her return to the stage two years since.

The widow of the celebrated circumnavigator, Capt. James Cook, is still living at Clapham, in the full enjoyment of all her faculties.

The exports of British produce to the new states of America and Brazil exceeds the amount of exports to the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

French Papers.

We received last night the French papers of Wednesday, and at an early hour this morning those of Thursday, with the Etoile dated yesterday.

The news from Greece is of a gratifying nature; the tide of affairs appears to have turned in favor of the Greek cause, and success to have attended the operations of their commanders by sea and land. Miaulis is stated to have taken, sunk, and dispersed the Turkish fleet near Zea, while Ibrahim has been defeated by the combined forces under Colocotroni, Nikitas, Ganeuz, and Botzaris, with the loss of 1500 killed, a great number wounded and prisoners, 14 pair of colors, 8 cannon, and 300 horses. It is father reported, that Redschid Pacha had perished in another bloody battle.

Mount Ararat.—Nothing can be more beautiful than the shape of Ararat; nothing more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts. No rugged features—no unnatural prominences. Every thing is harmony; and all combines to render it one of the most interesting objects in nature. Spreading originally from the immense base, the slope towards its summit is easy and gradual, until it reaches the region of snow, where it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous object, a hill rises from the same base, similar in shape, and in any other situation entitled to rank among the high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat; for the rapid ascent of its snowy top appears to render the attempt impossible. No man, certainly, has ascended it in modern times. When the adventurous Tournefort failed, it is not probable that any one else will succeed. [*Asiatic Journal.*

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately enjoyed, it withers, violates and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be, in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are perhaps as necessary to the full developement of her charms, as the shade and the shower are to the rose, confining its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

Selected Summary.

A sow belonging to Mr. P. Bartlett of Northampton, Massachusetts, had 35 pigs at 3 litters in 13 months—19 were butchered in January, and sold for $229 50; nine were 15 months old, and ten 9 months old.

Should a man happen to err in supposing the Christian Religion to be true, he could not be loser by the mistake.—But how irrecoverable is his loss, how inexpressible his danger, who should err in supposing it to be false.—[*Pascal.*

Patents.—It appears by a report made to the House of Representatives that 4312 patents have been granted during the preceding year, and that the sum received for the same is $122,000; the expenses of the patent office are $6,198 67.

Pensioners—The total number of Revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls of goverment is 15,535. New-York has the greatest number of any one State, being 3,921.

The whole quantity of domestic cotton manufactures in Philadelphia in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, only amounted to the sum of $17,670. It is now estimated that the whole amount sold there varies but little from four millions annually, and is rapidly increasing.

The Supreme Court of the U. States, adjourned on Friday, 16th inst. after a session of ten weeks, having decided and dismissed in all, 77 causes, leaving on the docket, for next term, 109 causes.

Eleven *Greek Youths*, of promising talents, have been sent to the U. States, by the Missionaries employed in the Mediterranean by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and are now under the patronage of that Board, pursuing their studies, preparatory to future usefulness among their countrymen. Two of these youths are members of Yale College, and three of the College in Amherst. Of the others, four are in the Academy at Amherst, and two in the Academy at Monson, Massachusetts.

The Rev. Mr. Bedell, of Philadelphia, (formerly of Fayetteville, in this State,) recently delivered an Address at St. Paul's Church, on the sufferings of the Greeks, after which, a collection was taken up in their behalf, amounting to 372 dollars. Two gold rings were also found in the box.

Publishers of the Laws.—Considerable stir is made in Congress about the removal of some printers as publishers of the laws. Formerly they were turned out without receiving the least commisseration—nobody made a motion in the National Legislature in their behalf. If they complained, they were told they were served right for being opposed to Mr. Jefferson's or Mr. Madison's Administration—that opposing an Administration, was opposing the Government of their country.—*Boston Palladium.*

A poor laboring man at Louisport, Md. was presented with a lottery ticket by the father of a lad whom he had saved from drowning. Two days afterwards it drew a prize of $10,000.

A Good Reply.—An ignorant and ostentatious man happening in company with a person, whom he had often made the butt of his low ridicule—"Friend," said he, "now tell me the biggest lie thou canst" "Sir," replied the other, "*you are a gentleman.*"

Anecdote.—An agent soliciting subscribers for the Life of Bonaparte, shewed his prospectus to a man, who read, "one dollar in *boards*, or one dollar and 25 cents in *sheep*." After considering for a moment, he replied, that "when he should be called on for pay, he might not have *boards* or *sheep* on hand, and he would not subscribe. [*New-York Statesman.*

A facetious person used to advise youths, in choosing a wife, to do as they would in purchasing a horse: Look well to five things, *teeth, eyes, legs, age* and *temper*. If these are of high ment, complete your bargain without fear—take all things else on credit.

At the court of king James there was an ambassador from France, remarkable only for his stature. The king one day said to Lord Bacon, "what sort of head-piece hath this ambassador?" "May it please your grace," was the reply, "tall men like high houses, have ther uppermost rooms but poorly furnished."

Do not sit dumb in company; it will be ascribed either to pride, cunning, or stupidity; give your opinion modestly, but freely; hear that of others with candor; and ever endeavor to find out and to communicate truth.

The celebrated Lorenzo Dow has issued proposals for publishing, in Pittsburgh, (Pa.) a work entitled, "*A short account of a long travel.*"

DIED,

In this County on Tuesday last, Mr JOHN BRAY.

In Suffolk, Virginia, on the 16th inst. in the 52d year of his age, and 33d of his ministry, the Rev. ROBERT COX, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, deeply lamented by all who knew him. By his last will he directs all his slaves, upwards of 30, to be emancipated, bequeathing to many of them in addition to their freedom, a handsome sum in money. In the same instrument he declares he always intended to free his slaves, and was prevented during his life, by a conviction that their interest was promoted by keeping them in servitude, and paying them a valuable consideration in money. He offered the most of them, some time ago, the privilege of emigrating to Liberia, which they declined.

In Newport, R. Island, on 3d inst. Mr. JOHN BABCOCK, aged 47 years—an honest industrious and worthy citizen, and the ingenious inventor of the new steam machinery.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	55	59	56
Monday,	60	74	70
Tuesday,	66	73	68
Wednesday,	67	70	73
Thursday,	40	58	54
Friday,	46	60	62

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

27th, Schooner Kingston, Wadsworth, 28 days from Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, with molasses to B. Tisdale. Left at Point Petre, brigs Pacific, S. Blake, to sail for Portland in 10 days; Albert, Simmgton, do. in 6 days; Orb, Blake, for Portland, discharging; Mary, Merrill, for do. Schooners Midas, Prentiss, of Marblehead, for St. Thomas, uncertain; Hampton, Delano, for Newbern, N. C. in 18 days. Sch. Mary, Chadwick, of and from Newbern, and a hermaphrodite brig, Willis, also of Newbern, both discharging. Spoke on the 18th inst. in lat. 29½ long. 71, sch. Mary, Brookfield, of Newbern, bound windward for a market. The markets were dull when Capt. W. sailed. Edward Marey, the mate, died on the outward passage; J. Gray, a seaman, died in the hospital at Point Petre, where Capt. W's. son had been despaired of by the physician, but had recovered after 22 days sickness, so as to return on board. Died on the 5th inst. on the homeward passage of a fever, *John Warren*, seaman, of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

" Schr. Alpheus, Myrick, from N. York, in ballast.

" Schr. Glide, Gibbs, from New York, in ballast.

" Schr. Two Sisters, Morris, from Boston, in ballast.

" Schr. Widow's Son, Morris, fr. Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. Reporter, Arnold, from Carracoa salt to A. Fobes, jr.

" Brig *Mary* Hart, Simpson, from W. Indies, salt to A. Fobes, jr.

28th, Schr. Superb Hope, Chase, from Charleston in ballast.

DEPARTED.

25th, Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, for Taunton, corn and shingles by H. N. Williams.

27th, Schr. Frances, Smith, for Charleston, corn by Homer & Nash.

" Schr. Rainbow, Pearson, for Charleston, corn by *Miles* White.

To clear to-day,

Schr. Jones & Samuel, Hawes, *Martinique*, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

ATTENTION!!!

Elizabeth-City Guards.

You are hereby commanded to appear on parade on SATURDAY the 14th of April, at 11 o'clock, at the Academy. Lot, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection—punctual attendance is required. You will appear in winter dress, dark pantaloons and uniform jackets.

By order of the Captain.

March 31.

For Cape Montserado, (IN AFRICA.)

The Liberia Packet Ship

NORFOLK

Will depart hence for MONROVIA early in April. Those persons who wish to send goods or letters to their friends at the colony—can have an opportunity by applying to JOHN MCPHAIL,

Agent of the Colonization Society.

Norfolk, March 24—31. *Bt*

HORACE AMES,

DENTIST,

Having more professional applications than he expected in Elizabeth-City, will continue here until Saturday morning next, the 7th of April.

March 31

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Elizabeth-City, on the 31st day of March, 1827, which if not taken out by the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen Ames, Samuel Boughton, Hiram M. Barney, Barnabas Bowers, Robert Bailey, Nehemiah Baker, Chandler Burges, Carter Barnard, Wm. Bennett, Barney Clark, Saml. Crockett 2, John Cock, H. C. Currier, Basset Chase 3, Henry Cox, Sarah Cole, Demsey Case, William Charles, Andrew Cock, John Cample 2, Wilson Cartwright, Zilphy Dunn, John Emmerson, Jeremiah Etheridge, Thaddeus Freshwater, Rodney French, Isaac Folsom, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Green, Dailey Gray, Wm. Gilbert, John Hill, Wm. I. Hardy, Thomas P. Hutcherson, Samuel Hall, Orick Hall, Enoch B. Hathaway 2, John Hinds, John Julien, Asa Jackson, Daniel Joy, *Maria* T. Johnson, Joseph Jordan, Charles R. Kinney, Saml. Kelley, John Kay, Isaac N. Lamb, *Mrs. M.* S. Lewis, Alfred *Moore* 2, Wm. *Messinger* 4, Ann *Mullen*, Catharine *Mullen*, Thomas *Mathews*, Vincent McPherson, (free) John Marble, Gideon Marchant, Saml. Nixon, Stephen Nicholson, James H. Oliver, Isaac Overman, Joseph Porter 2, Charlotte Palmer, John Parson, John Rider, Robert Ross, Leml. Sawyer, Esq. 5, Orion Sears, Frederick A. Sawyer, J. M. Strobeck, Robert E. Smith, Daniel Seabrook, Zebina H. Small, Jas. Temple, John Taylor, Richd. West 3, Isaiah Whelden 2, James Waldran, Abner Williams, Horatio Williams, Wm. W. Wright, David Williams.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, March 31 Bt

NOTICE.

The firm of *Campos* and *Davis* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent of each party—all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them to F. S. Campos in Norfolk and all persons indebted are requested to settle their accounts immediately with the said Campos, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm.

FRANCIS S. CAMPOS,
CHARLES T. DAVIS.

March 26—31. Bt

Broken Open

And stolen from the shop of the Subscriber on the night of the 25th inst. sundry goods, to wit:—One fowling piece, half stock, draw loops, double breech and carved; half keg of powder, about 100 lbs. coffee, some sugar, part of a keg of tobacco, several pair of shoes, one jug of W. I. rom, several gallons of brandy, sundry cambricks, callicoes and cloths, several pair of stockings, two of which were silk, two hats, having in them George W. Deford's name, besides other goods. Also, sundry notes of hand, receipts, cash, &c. viz:—one note against John Brothers for $30, due January next; one note vs. Eli White for $20; one note vs. John Gueis for $21 60; one receipt of Miles White for 54 barrels and 2 bushels corn, with a credit of $10; several Constable's receipts, to wit: Jos. Halsey's Nathan Bagley's, Wm. Newbould's & Benj. L. White's; one note vs. Joseph Tuttle and Simon Overman, the amount not particularly recollected; together with various other notes, receipts and goods not described.

FIFTY DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the thieves and goods, or Twenty-Five Dollars for the thieves alone.

John Weeks

Little River Bridge, March 26—31.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by A. Fobes, Jr.

2000 bushels Turks Island SALT.

march 31.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

POETRY

FOR THE STAR

Epitaph on Enoch Sawyer, Esq

LATE COLLECTOR OF THIS PORT

Who Departed this Life, March 15, 1827, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Farewell aged friend! the earth at last
Doth hide thy venerable head;
How can we think upon the past,
And not bedew thy lowly bed?
But yet, we trust, in realms of bliss,
Where's seen no tear or heard no sigh,
Thy Spirit roves, and 'tis for this
Exalted state, we long to die!

'Tis sweet to sleep in the lone grave,
That Virtue strews with evergreen!
Not even Faith thy life could save,
She guides to Paradise—serene
Is every landscape to the view,
For angels ever watch that shore,
Veiled in clouds of azure blue—
There Sorrow can be known no more.

Reader, if near this sacred spot,
Thy roving feet should ever tread,
Reflect, that his must be your lot,
And contemplate o'er virtues dead!
Come, gentle Spring, and crown his urn;
Flora will strew a garland where
Morality and Justice mourn
For one, of character so fair.

BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Elizabeth-City, March 31, 1827.

SELECTED.

The following lines, entitled "the *Petition of a Drunkard's Horse*," are copied from the Christian Register:

Humbly sheweth poor old Jack
To his cruel master;
I have borne you on my back
Thro' fortune and disaster.

The time has been when you and I
Have wrought with cheerful vigor,
In late or early, wet or dry,
In heat or winter's rigor.

Well tilled and bright we kept your fields,
The wall and fence unbroken;
Then master never lacked his meals,
Nor horse his barley token.

We toiled till fiercest winter blew,
No longer were we able;
Then safe behind the chimney you,
And I was snug in stable.

Then when you chose to take the road
You treated me with mercy,
Nor pressed me with too great a load,
Nor pushed my speed too fiercely.

Then I was proud, nor winced with shame,
Refusing to convey you;
And you was proud, your steed of fame
Would prance and yet obey you.

But times are changed! behold my back
That once was sleekly coated;
And see my skin, as much too slack,
As yours too much is bloated.

The walls are broke, and torn away
The landmarks of my master;
Too oft unwittingly I stray,
Beyond my lawful pasture.

And when I feed a step too wide,
The fiercest of our neighbors
Comes with his goads, and back and sides
He piteously belabors.

And when December's keenest frost
Shuts all but me within doors,
You tie me to the bleakest post,
About the tavern windows.

'Twas there I caught this sad disease
That thro' my lungs is flying:
And neighbors hear me cough and wheeze,
And prophecy my dying.

At last when you have tarried long,
You burst from out the tavern:
With breath, and heat, and fury strong
As Satan from his cavern.

Then, after reeling to my side,
You grope to find the rein out,
An hardly get up to ride,
By pulling half my mane out.

You drive as if the weaker you,
Your fury waxed stronger;
Forbear! My stiffened limbs once true,
May save your neck no longer.

When first you tarried there too long,
Then I surmised that somewhat
With horse and master must go wrong,
And little good would come o't.

How often since, returning late,
My stomach has been humbled:
You left me starving at the gate,
And to your lodging stumbled.

Or turned me out to chilling air,
With terrible exposure,
To gaze upon the common bare,
Or in some friend's enclosure.

And when from off my back you fell,
Not then did I desert you:
But stood like faithful sentinel,
Lest wheels should crush or hurt you.

And waited still within your call,
And fed along the border,
Till you recovered from your fall,
Or rather your disorder.

And then must I partake your shame,
When chanced the boys to find us,
And all the ragged rabble came,
And shouted on behind us.

Oh, could we our condition change,
You then would know my anguish:
Nor longer would you think it strange,
For my release I languish.

Change! No, the change would be my loss.
A lordship for a tinker;
I'd rather be a drinker's horse,
Than be myself the drinker.

By all the torments I have felt,
Do I conjure you, tell me,
May not your heart with mercy melt,
And to some neighbor sell me?

Not to a drunkard, for my woes
And torments all began here;
Nay, rather to the carrion crows,
Or even to the tanner.

And if some pity may be found,
May pitying heaven repay you:
And I, as in my duty bound,
Will ever—ever pray you.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELECTED.

[*From the Trenton Emporium.*]

The Death Warrant.

THE LAST, THE FATAL HOUR HAS COME.

The mists of the morning still hung heavily on the mountain top, above the village of Redcliffe, but the roads which led towards it were crowded with the varied population of the surrounding country, from far and near. At Alesbury the shops were closed, the hammer of the blacksmith laid upon its anvil; not a waggon of any description was to be seen in the street, and even the bar of the tavern was locked, and the key gone with its proprietor toward the cliff, as a token of an important æra, which was without a parallel in the annals of the place. And save here and there, a solitary head looked through a broken pane in some closed up house, with an air of sad disappointment, or the cries of a little nursling was heard, betokening that in the general flight, it had been left in unskilful hands, or mayhap here and there, a solitary ragged and ill-natured school boy was seen, or a not less solitary and ill-natured dog, either seeming but half appeased by the privilege of a holiday, granted on condition of staying at home; the whole village exhibited a picture of desertion and silence, that had forever been unknown before.

But in proportion as you drew nearer the ponderous cliffs, in the midst of which the little town of Redcliffe was situated, you mingled again in the thick bustle and motion of the world, of men and women, and boys, and horses and dogs, and all living, moving and creeping things, that inhabit the wild districts of Pennsylvania.

The village itself was crowded to overflowing long before the sun had gained a sufficient altitude, to throw its rays upon the deep valley in which it lay. There the bar of the inn was crowded, and the fumes of tobacco and whiskey, the jingling of small change, and the perpetual clamor of the throng, was sufficient to rack a brain of common flexibility. In the streets there was the greeting of old & long parted acquaintances; the bartering of horses, the settling of old accounts; the buffoonery of half intoxicated men; the clatter of women; the crying and hallooing of children and boys, and the barking and quarrelling of stranger dogs. To look upon the scene, to mingle with the crowd, to listen to the conversation, or to survey the countenances of the assembled multitude, would lead to no satisfactory solution of the cause, for which this mass of heterogeneous matter was congregated.

Within the walls of the old stone jail at the foot of the mountain, a different scene had been that morning witnessed. There chained to a stake in the miserable dungeon, damp, and scarcely illuminated by one ray of light, now lay the emaciated form of one whose final doom seemed near at hand. A few hours before, his wife and little daughter had been with him, having travelled a hundred miles, to meet him once more on the threshold of the grave; they met, and from that gloomy vault the song of praise ascended with the ascending sun, and the jailer as he listened to the melodious voice of three persons, whom he looked upon as the most desolate and lost of all in the wide world, blended sweetly together, and chaunting the beautiful hymn,

"It is the Lord! should I distrust,
Or contradict his will?" &c.

almost doubted the evidence of his senses, and stood fixed in astonishment at the massy door. Could these be the voices of a murderer, and a murderer's wife and child?

This brief and to be final interview had passed, however: those unfortunate ones had loudly commended each other to the keeping of their heavenly parent, and parted; he to face the assembled multitude on the scaffold, and they, as they said, to return by weary journey's to their sorrowful home; the convict, worn out watching, now slept.

His name was Jason Creel, his place of residence said to be Virginia. He had been taken up while travelling from the northward to his home, and tried and convicted at the county town some miles distant, for the murder of a fellow traveller; he had borne him company from the lakes, who was ascertained to have had a large sum of money with him, and who was found in the room in which they both slept at a country inn, near Redcliffe, with his throat cut. Creel always had protested his innocence, declaring that the deed was perpetrated by some one while he was a sleep, but the circumstances were against him, and though the money was not found on him, he was sentenced to be hung, and had been removed to the old stone jail at Redcliffe for security, the county prison being deemed unsafe. This was the day the execution was to take place; the scaffold was already erected—the crowd pressed round the building, and frequent cries of "bring out the murderer," were heard.

The sun at last told the hour of eleven, and there could be no longer delay—the convict's cell was entered by the officers in attendance, who aroused him with the information that all was ready for him without, and bid him hasten to his execution; they laid hands on him and pinioned him tight, while he looked up towards heaven in wild astonishment, as one new born, and only said "the dream—the dream." "And what of the dream, Mr. Jason? (said the Sheriff,) you would do me a great kindness if you would dream yourself and me out of this cursed scrape." "I dreamed (replied the convict,) that while you read the death warrant to me on the scaffold, a man came through the crowd, and stood before us, in a grey dress, with a white hat and large whiskers, and that a bird flattered over him, and sung distinctly—this is Lewis, the *murderer of the traveller*"

The officers and jailor held a short consultation, which ended in a determination to look sharply after the man in grey, with the white hat; accompanied with many hints of the resignation of the prisoner, and the possibility of his innocence being asserted by a supernatural agency; the prison doors were cleared, and Creel pale and feeble, with a hymn book in his hand, and a mein all meekness and humility, was seen tottering from the prison to the scaffold. He had no sooner ascended it, than his eyes began to wander over the vast concourse of people around him, with a scrutiny that seemed like faith in his dreams; and while the sheriff read the warrant, the convict's anxiety appeared to increase; he looked and looked again, then raised his hands and eyes a moment towards the clear sky, as if breathing a last ejaculation—when lo! as he resumed his first position, the very person he described stood within six feet of the ladder! The prisoner's eye caught the sight, and flashed with fire, while he called out, "there is Lewis the murderer of the traveller," and the jailer at the same moment seized the stranger by the collar. At first he attempted to escape, but being secured and taken before the magistrates, he confessed the deed, detailed all the particulars, delivered up part of the money, informed where another part was hidden, & was fully committed for trial—while Creel was turned loose hastened like a man out of his senses from the scaffold.

Three days had elapsed; Creel had vanished immediately after his liberation, when the pretended Lewis astonished and confounded the magistrates, by declaring Creel to be the husband; that she had assumed the disguise, and performed the whole part by his direction—that he had given her the money, which he had till then, successfully concealed about his person, and that the whole, from the prison to the scaffold scene, was a contrivance to effect his escape, which having been effected, she was regardless of consequences. Nothing could be done with her—she was set at liberty, and neither she nor the husband were heard of again.

[*From the National Advocate.*]

HOW TO PREVENT A BREACH OF PROMISE.

Not long since, in a certain part of this city, (New York,) which shall be nameless, a sighing cobbler of 56, 'towmonds gude,' went a wooing to a buxom widow of 40, in his neighbourhood. The son of Crispin had something of worldly goods, not in the shape of lasts, soles, old shoes, but in bona fide bank stock. Our swain was no fictitious stockholder, for he weighed 200 and odd, and his first brush up to the widow proved he was no man of straw. The buxom of 40 received his addresses with courtesy, a glass of gin twist, and several Obs! and Ahs! just thrown in by way of candy to the entertainment. They went on from day to day, until at the end a long eternal fortnight, the cobbler put the question in a direct form, and received a squeeze from the widow; and a glass of good reeking sling. Every thing was arranged, says the historian, and Hymen began to pour a little pure Nantucket into his lamp. Cupid being now sure of that couple, decamped to another. But alas! who can tell what the morrow will bring forth? The cobbler had a dream—a vision as Jacob had, and a scene which did not rival Booth's tent scene. Next morning he got up with a changed mind. He absolutely chose to forget the widow, his promise, Hymen's torch light, and Cupid's arrow. He did not go to the widow 'nothing loath.' She on the other hand, waiting a day and a half, 'weeping and wailing, and gnashing her teeth.' At the end of that time she plucked up courage—took a leather strap that her swain one day left at her house—put on her best bonnet—wet her lips with a mint julep—and thus equipped, marched by the light of the pale moon (that friend of dying lovers,) to the stall of her recreant adorer. Here she found him hammering a sole, and here she commenced with her strap and her tongue at the same moment. Which instrument moved the fastest we have not yet learned—but the poor cobbler was so belaboured, that he cried out in the same breath, 'mercy, murder, and marriage.' The last word appeased the enraged Sappho, and immediately held him to the altar, tied the noose, and both went, home fondling, one another like a pair of turtle doves in the Spring

From the Saturday Evening Post.

EDUCATION.

The happy effect Education has on man, in improving his nature, has been acknowledged by all; and few, if any, at this enlightened period, can be found who are willing to enrol themselves among the enemies of Education; the advantages to be derived from it, are so obvious, as not to require any laboured process of reasoning to demonstrate them; they present themselves to the view of all; even they, who feel themselves the most deficient in this particular, do not, as in most other cases, endeavor to lessen its value, by a long enumeration of the evils and disadvantages attending it—true, an assertion has been made, as an objection, that the more refined and enlightened the minds of men become, the more deeply and acutely do the disappointments, ills and misfortunes, that continually assail us in our progress through life, affect them; that the wandering savage totally unacquainted with the refinements of Philosophy, or the speculative theories of men, who, though he cannot with the Metaphysician trace out the intricate windings of the human heart, and assign to each faculty its proper operations; neither with the Astronomer understand the laws by which the heavenly orbs are regulated, and continued in their respective orbits; nor with the Naturalist, point out the peculiar properties of every plant, but satisfied with the appearances of things, he seeks not to pry into those obscurities which, to him, appear involved in mystery and doubt, yet enjoys more real happiness than can be found among those who have enjoyed all the advantages of Education and civilization; he with a stoical calmness endures the keenest misfortunes, and smiles on the sharpest evil that can befal him: void of the care and concern which the enlightened feel for the supply of their future wants, he roams cheerful and happy over the wide forest.

However plausible this reasoning seems, but little reflection is necessary to convince us, that this cannot be a serious objection. The refinement caused by Education, if, indeed, it makes the mind more sensibly affected by evil, how much more does it inhance the pleasures of life? what an exquisite pleasure does the man of requirement experience even from the most minute objects in nature? a blade of grass, a quivering leaf, a twinkling meteor can impart so delicate a feeling, and so refined a satisfaction, as they only can know whose minds have been expanded by knowledge and improved by Education; in viewing these objects, he sees ample cause for admiration, wonder and astonishment at the infinite power and unbounded wisdom of that Great Supreme, who could in so small a compass, unite such ingenuity, so great a delicacy of construction, and such harmony and regularity in all their parts: and if, indeed, there are objects so minute, upon which the vulgar and illiterate can gaze without one emotion of pleasure, without a feeling of curiosity excited, what feelings must those objects awaken, upon which no one, however rude or unpolished, or destitute of reflection can look, without feelings of awe and astonishment; such as the roaring cataract dashing its angry waters over the precipice, into the gulf yawning terribly beneath—the lofty mountain rearing itself in sublimity & hiding its head, as it were, in the bosom of the clouds—the awful rumbling of the contending elements, the vivid glare of the forked lightning, seeming to enkindle the very heavens in a blaze of light—and in short all those objects upon which nature has employed herself on a larger scale.

Education only can fill up that vacancy in the mind of man, when age shall have overtaken him, and shut him out from the enjoyment of those things, which formerly interested and engrossed his thoughts; in that season, the Man of Education truly enjoys a feast, an intellectual feast within: he need not seek the amusements which folly and vanity have established, to banish reflection and care, but shut up within himself, he can feed luxuriently on the rich mental treasures imagination, reading, observation, and reflection, abundantly supply. A man who, in his youthful days, has not been unmindful of this period, when trifles no longer can afford pleasure, but has laid up a rich and varied store of knowledge, truly occupies an enviable situation, and unhappy are they who in that season are destitute of these enjoyments.

AMOR SAPIENTIÆ.

Intemperance.—The Medical Association of New-Haven county, Connecticut, have published a statement by which it appears, that during the year 1826, *more than one third* of the deaths which occurred among persons over 20 years of age, were caused or hastened directly or indirectly by *intemperance*; and that for the two proceeding years, a similar proportion of deaths was imputable to the same cause. The Editor of the Herald very justly remarks that "this statement is of fearful interest to the whole community, since it is an undisputed fact, that less intemperance exists in New-Haven, than in almost any other city of equal population." If the extent of our own city did not render it impracticable for the physicians to arrive at any general result, a statement of the same nature would be highly useful to our own inhabitants. Such a state of things existing in a section of our country, "steady" and sober to a proverb, may well lead to the question—Are one-third who die in the U. States, above 20 years of age, the victims of intemperance?

"The fact is too well established," says the report, "to require discussion, that such diseases, as [illegible] of themselves not usually fatal, frequently become so in persons of intemperate habits; and that in all acute diseases, the chance of recovery is greatly lessened by this circumstance."

A Sailor's Description of Hunting.

Going to see my father the other day, he ax'd me to take a voyage a hunting with him. So when the swabber had rigged the horses, they bo't me one to stow myself on board of—one that they told me was in such right trim, she would go as fast on any tack as a Faulkome cutter. So I got aloft and clapped myself athwart ship, and made as much way as the best on 'em; and to the windward of a gravel-pit, *we espied a hare* at anchor; and so weighed and bore away, and just as I had overtaken her, my horse came plump ashore upon a rock, the back-stay broke; she pitched me over the fore-castle, came keel upwards, and unshipped my shoulder, and hang me if ever I sail on land privateering again.

From Niles' Register.

Newspapers.

Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with, as costing money that might be saved. So is the schooling of our children; so, indeed, are nine tenths of what it costs us to live. Almost any man might lay up money every year if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest manner he could. But what of that; who would live like a brute and die like a beggar, for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him, though like a dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal existance! there are few such—5 or 10 in a million, and what wretched creatures are they? Most men, sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind; it gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resources in adversity. Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as he goes on to maturity.

In truth they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people as well as to preserve their liberties.

It is said that the Tobacco of which Cigars, are manufactured in Havanna, can be cultivated to great advantage in Florida. The quantity of Cigars and Tobacco imported into the United States is supposed to amount to about four millions of dollars annually.

Blanks for sale at this office.